

□ **General Assembly Resolutions Referencing the Responsibility to Protect**

(Work in progress)

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[2008](#)

[2009](#)

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2008:

[A/RES/63/182](#): Extraducial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions:

Acknowledging that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions may under certain circumstances amount to genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as defined in international law, including in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and recalling in this regard that each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from such crimes as set out in General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005,

2009:

[A/RES/63/308](#) : The Responsibility to Protect

2010:

[A/RES/65/208](#) : Extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions:

Acknowledging that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions may under certain circumstances amount to genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as defined in international law, including in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,⁵ and recalling in this regard that each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from such crimes as set out in General Assembly resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 63/308 of 14 September 2009,

2011:

[A/RES/66/176](#): The Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic:

Calls upon the Syrian authorities to immediately put an end to all human rights violations, to protect their population and to fully comply with their obligations under international human

rights law, and calls for an immediate end to all violence in the Syrian Arab Republic

2012:

[A/RES/66/253](#): The Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic:

Calls upon the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to immediately put an end to all human rights violations and attacks against civilians, protect its population, fully comply with its obligations under applicable international law and fully implement Human Rights Council resolutions S-16/1,1 S-17/11 and S-18/1,2 as well as General Assembly resolution 66/176, including by cooperating fully with the independent international commission of inquiry;

[A/RES/66/253B](#): The Situation in the Syrian Arab Republic:

Expressing grave concern at the escalation of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights and the continued use of heavy weapons by the Syrian authorities against the Syrian population, and the failure of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to protect its population, Calls upon the Syrian authorities to immediately put an end to all human rights violations and attacks against civilians, protect the population, fully comply with their obligations under applicable international law and fully implement all relevant Human Rights Council resolutions as well as General Assembly resolutions 66/176 and 66/253 A;

[A/RES/67/168](#) : Extrajudicial, arbitrary, or summary executions:

Acknowledging that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions may under certain circumstances amount to genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as defined in international law, including in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 5 and recalling in this regard that each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from such crimes as set out in General Assembly resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 63/308 of 14 September 2009,

2013:□

[A/RES/67/262](#) : The situation in the Syrian Arab Republic:

Expressing grave concern at the continuing escalation of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the continued widespread and systematic gross violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving the continued use of heavy weapons and aerial bombardments, such as the indiscriminate use of ballistic missiles and cluster munitions, by the Syrian authorities against the Syrian population, and the failure of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to protect its population, Demands that all parties immediately put an end to all violations of international humanitarian law,

including those involving attacks against civilians, also demands that the Syrian authorities immediately end all violations of international human rights law and meet their responsibility to protect the population and comply fully with their obligations under applicable international law, including international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁰ calls upon all parties to the conflict to issue clear orders against sexual violence through their respective chains of command and to undertake investigations to hold perpetrators of sexual violence to account, also calls upon all parties to facilitate the immediate access for survivors of sexual violence to available services, and urges donors to support services that address the health, psychosocial and protection needs of survivors;

[A/RES/68/102](#) : The situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

Expressing alarm at the failure of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to protect its population and to implement the relevant resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies,

Demands that all parties immediately put an end to all violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, recalls, in particular, the obligation under international humanitarian law to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants and the prohibition against indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks and all attacks against civilians and civilian objects, also demands that all parties to the conflict take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including by desisting from attacks directed against civilian objects, such as medical centres, schools and water stations, immediately demilitarize such facilities, avoid establishing military positions in populated areas and enable the evacuation of the wounded and all civilians who wish to do so from besieged areas, and recalls in this regard that the Syrian authorities bear primary responsibility for protecting the population;

2014:

[A/RES/69/188](#): The situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Recalling the responsibility of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity,

[A/RES/69/189](#): The situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

Expressing grave concern at the disproportionate use of force by the Syrian authorities against civilians, which has caused immense human suffering and fomented the spread of extremism and extremist groups and which demonstrates the failure of the Syrian authorities to protect the Syrian population and to implement the relevant resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies,

Also demands that all parties immediately put an end to all violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, recalls, in particular, the obligation under international humanitarian law to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants and the prohibition against indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks and all attacks against civilians and civilian objects, further demands that all parties to the conflict take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including by desisting from attacks directed against civilian objects, such as medical centres, schools and water stations, immediately demilitarize such facilities, avoid establishing military positions in populated areas and enable the evacuation of the wounded and all civilians who wish to do so from besieged areas, and recalls in this regard that the Syrian authorities bear primary responsibility for protecting the population;

[A/RES/69/182](#)

: Extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions:

Acknowledging that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions may under certain circumstances amount to genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as defined in international law, including in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 6 and recalling in this regard that each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from such crimes, as set out by the General Assembly in its resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 63/308 of 14 September 2009,